

gave planes, arms and money to overthrow the Communist government of Jacobo Arbenz, is now in sympathy with the Revolutionary Party. If this party wins, he added, Arbenz will come back into power.

Ulate said the favor which the state department shows to the Revolutionary Party of Guatemala was openly proved by the fact that the president of that party Mario Mendez Montenegro, was invited to a reception given by the U. S. ambassador last July 4.

"The United States government is definitely lending its influence to the revolutionary political parties and to the sympathizers of the Castro regime," the speaker added. "This attitude is the product of the 'co-existence policy.' If the Latin American people see the United States being so tolerant of this penetration, it is logical they should feel inclined to favor the Communist party."

Ulate charged that the revolutionary parties, grouped together by the Institute of International Labor Research Inc., have the characteristic features which make them identical in doctrine and social attitudes with Russian communism.

"However," he added, "they take great care not to appear as Communists and at times even make tentative rhetorical anti-Communist demonstrations. But there is no doubt they differ from the parties which are definitely democratic in their philosophy."

### Group's President Gives Other View

The second speaker at Wednesday's closing session took issue with Ulate on some of his statements.

George Fenin, New York city, president of the Foreign Press Association, said at the cost of being considered a dangerous radical he was forced to disagree "after hearing accusations thrown against the state department and distinguished American journalists."

"I was here when McCarthyism started," he added, "I was still here when the John Birchers got started. I do not agree that Castro won in Cuba because the New York Times promoted him. I do not agree the New York Times was responsible for bringing Arbenz to power. When China fell to Communism, there were many accusations made in Congress against the state department. As an admirer of several distinguished editors and writers for the New York Times I feel it is my duty to bring this up."

Fenin, in reviewing his impressions of the seminar, said the chief criticism he wished to voice was that none of the speakers emphasized the global impact of the Alliance for Progress. He said with the danger

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### 'Latin Americans Are Proud People'

Mantilla said the people of Latin America are proud people and would not permit revolutionary ideologists to be exported from one country to another.

"When we have revolutions," he added, "we have our own."

Alejandro Miro Quesada, of El Comercio, Lima, Peru, said the only two ways in which Latin America can fight Communism are through power and welfare.

"The first is not quite democratic," he added. "But we can use the second. Constructive legislation is better than punitive legislation. The only solution is to improve the general welfare of the people. We must carry out a two-way crusade for ideas and for freedom. But

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### Intervention Viewed as Last-Ditch Step

Tourreilles, who was interviewed between sessions of the seminar, said at the Punta del Este conference "some countries agreed to take direct action against Cuba while others did not."

"The ones who did not were greatly criticized," he added. "This, I think, was a big mistake. The only reason they failed to take action was because they do not believe in intervention."

Tourreilles said in Latin America intervention is regarded in the same way as brain surgery—"something to be undertaken only when the patient is about to die."

The broadcasting official said, "This failure to take action does not mean that these countries are against the United States."

"Take Mexico, Argentina and Brazil, to name three large countries, who refused," he added. "Certainly these countries cannot be regarded as anti-United States."

Tourreilles said Uruguay voted to support the measure even though they too "are most careful about intervention."

"But we thought that at this particular time this was the only way to save the OAS," he added.

Tourreilles also addressed the seminar. During this address he said radio and television should do everything in their power to contribute to the success of Kennedy's Alliance For Progress.

Another seminar speaker told those attending the conference how during recent years network newsmen have been forced to acquire new skills and techniques.

### Camera May Work Change in People

Richard G. Valeriani, National Broadcasting Co., said today's television reporter must be a combination reporter, director, coach and amateur psychologist.

"The camera," he explained, "often works a change in people. As a tool of reporting, still not entirely familiar to people in general, it can arouse suspicion or fear. An eyewitness to a newsworthy event, who will give you a bang-up front-page account, will stand before a camera or microphone and suddenly clam up. The policeman who has just frustrated a bank robbery may pour out a colorful account of his part in the act. But when the eye of the camera suddenly focuses on him, he reduces his account to something like this 'I observed the defendant in a suspicious attitude and proceeded to apprehend him.'"

William P. Gray, editor of the international editions of Life magazine, said in the Americas poisons and hatreds of the past should be forgotten.

"Who was more anti-Yankee 20 years ago than Japan and Germany?" he inquired. "And who is doing a better job now? Japan and Germany would not let the old hatred destroy them. In the Americas the Alliance for Progress furnishes us with a new starting point."

Gray also urged journalists to be more precise in their terminology; to quit repeating the same old words, the same old ideas.